

§ 15.108

§ 15.108 What agency prepares the probate package if the decedent was not an enrolled member of a tribe or is a member of more than one tribe?

(a) If the decedent was not an enrolled member of a tribe, but owns interests in trust or restricted property, the agency that has jurisdiction over the tribe with the strongest association with the decedent will prepare the probate package, unless otherwise provided by federal law.

(b) If the decedent was is a member of more than one tribe, the agency that has jurisdiction over the tribe with the strongest association with the decedent will prepare the probate package, unless otherwise provided by federal law.

§ 15.109 Can a probable heir or beneficiary give up his/her interest in trust or restricted lands or trust funds?

Unless otherwise provided by federal law or a tribal inheritance code approved by the Secretary, you must file a statement renouncing your interest with the BIA or the OHA before the deciding official issues an order.

(a) If you are a non-Indian and 21 years or older, you may give up all or part of your interest by submitting a notarized statement in which you renounce your interest in the estate.

(b) If you are an Indian and 21 years or older and you wish to give up all or part of your interest in the estate, we must refer your request to the OHA in accordance with 43 CFR 4.208.

Subpart C—Preparing the Probate Package

§ 15.201 What will the BIA do with the documents that I provide?

Once we receive the documents that you provide us under § 15.105, the probate specialist or probate clerk will:

(a) Use the documents to prepare a probate package; and

(b) Consult with you and any other sources to obtain any additional information needed for a complete package.

25 CFR Ch. I (4–1–01 Edition)

§ 15.202 What must the complete probate package contain?

The complete probate package must contain all of the following:

(a) A certified copy of the death certificate, if one exists, or some other reliable evidence of death as required by § 15.101;

(b) A completed Form OHA–7, “Data for Heirship Findings and Family History,” certified by the BIA;

(c) A certified inventory of trust or restricted real property;

(d) A statement describing all income generating activity;

(e) A copy of the decedent’s IIM account ledger showing:

(1) The balance of the account at the date of death; and

(2) The balance of the account at the date of probate package submission;

(f) All original or certified copies of wills, codicils and any revocations of wills or codicils;

(g) Any statements renouncing interest that have been submitted to the agency;

(h) Claims of creditors against the estate;

(i) All documentation of payment of claims paid prior to probate proceeding;

(j) All other documents required in § 15.105;

(k) Tribal options to purchase interests of a decedent;

(l) Affidavit of the probate clerk or probate specialist that all efforts to locate the probable heirs and beneficiaries have been exhausted; and

(m) Any other documentation that may be required at the time of probate proceedings.

§ 15.203 What happens after the BIA prepares the probate package?

Within 30 days after all the documents required by § 15.105 and § 15.202 are received, a probate specialist will review the probate package and determine who will be the appropriate deciding official.

(a) If the decedent’s estate contains only trust cash assets of a value less than \$5,000 not including any interest that may have accrued after the death of the decedent, the probate package may be processed in accordance with § 15.206 and may be referred to a BIA